

map panel (or perhaps a small number of map panels) that contains the address.

4. Since the latitude and longitude of the property are known (by virtue of a geocoding phase), the computer system can use the georeferencing of the map panels to locate the property on each of the panels found above, thus largely eliminating any need for the map analyst to scan the flood map for the address location.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 5 and 15.

Please amend claims 1, 4, 11, 13, 14 and 16-20, as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for georeferencing a raster map, comprising:
- displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, wherein the first map is similar to the second map;
 - receiving an entry identifying a first point on the first map, wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate;
 - receiving an entry identifying a second point on the second map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as the first point has on the first map;
 - assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first point being

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A16
cont.

identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with the point on the second map; and

creating a georeferencing function to define a relationship between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate on the second map.

A17

4. (Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the point on the first map has a previously determined longitude and latitude.

A18

11. (Amended) The method of claim 10 further comprising rejecting a point when the point deviates a pre-determined amount from a pre-determined standard error.

A19

13. (Amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising:
receiving a selection of a point on the first map, and
receiving a selection of a point on the second map.

14. (Amended) An apparatus for georeferencing a raster map, the apparatus comprising:

means for displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, wherein the first map is similar to the second map;

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means for receiving an entry identifying a first point on the first map,
wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate;

means for receiving an entry identifying a second point on the second
map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as
the first point has on the first map;

means for assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and
a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first
point being identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with
the point on the second map; and

means for creating a georeferencing function to define a relationship
between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a latitude
coordinate on the second map.

16. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 14 further comprising means for
receiving a mark on the first map at a location, and reproducing the mark on the second
map at a corresponding location.

17. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 14 further comprising means for
using at least four point pairs to compute a georeferencing function for the first map
based on a linear transformation, and further comprising executing a validation check.

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18. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 17 further comprising means for rejecting a point pair when the point pair deviates a predetermined amount from a predetermined standard error.

19. (Amended) A computer readable medium containing instructions executable by a computer to perform a method to georeference a raster map, the method comprising:

displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, wherein the first map is similar to the second map;

receiving an entry identifying a first point on the first map, wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate;

receiving an entry identifying a second point on the second map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as the first point has on the first map;

assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first point being identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with the point on the second map; and

creating a georeferencing function to define a relationship between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate on the second map.

A20
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